Reconsideration and allowance are respectfully requested in light of the above amendment and the following remarks.

Applicants acknowledge with appreciation the indication in the Office Action that claim 17 is allowed.

Claim 21 has been canceled, thereby obviating the rejection thereto.

Claims 18, 19, 29, and 30 stand rejected, under 35 USC §102(a), as being anticipated by Takeuchi et al. (US 5,907,563). The Applicants respectfully traverse based on the following points.

The present invention is directed to achieving advantages of maintaining good communication quality by making an adaptive equalizer keep sufficient following-performance without increasing the number of apparatus components, even when the channel variation is considerably fast due to high-speed fading. For example, features of the invention may include determining a symbol rate based on a channel variation amount, performing transmission by increasing the symbol rate as fast fading causes considerably fast channel variation, and making the channel variation relatively minute between symbols or in a burst.

Takeuchi discloses changing an interleaving length and an interleaving depth according to a propagation environment, as a

5

way to deal with a decrease of reception level due to fading. However, Takeuchi does not disclose (or suggest) changing a symbol rate according to the propagation environment. In addition, changing the interleaving length and interleaving depth, such as disclosed by Takeuchi, does not minimize a channel variation.

In brief, Takeuchi does not disclose (or suggest) determining a symbol rate for a transmission signal based on a channel variation speed, as recited in claims 18, 19, 29, and 30. Contrary to what is proposed in the Office Action, the number of symbols interleaved into a data burst does not inherently determine the transmission symbol rate.
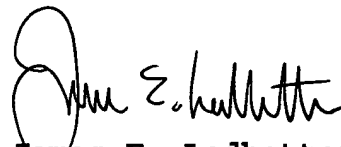
A symbol rate has units of symbols per unit time, such as symbols per second. A number of symbols has units of symbols. Accordingly, a symbol rate for transmitting a data burst is a function of two variables, which are the period of time and the number of symbols. Varying the number of symbols interleaved in a data burst does not necessarily change the symbol rate. Therefore, the number of symbols interleaved into a data burst does not inherently determine the transmission symbol rate, as proposed in the Office Action (see Office Action section 1, third paragraph).

6

Accordingly, the Applicants submit that Takeuchi does not anticipate the subject matter defined by claims 18, 19 29, and 30. Therefore, allowance of claims 18, 19 29, and 30 is warranted.

In view of the above, it is submitted that this application is in condition for allowance and a notice to that effect is respectfully solicited.

If any issues remain which may best be resolved through a telephone communication, the Examiner is requested to telephone the undersigned at the local Washington, D.C. telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

James E. Ledbetter
Registration No. 28,732

Date: November 22, 2005
JEL/DWW/att

Attorney Docket No. L9289.01138
STEVENS DAVIS, MILLER & MOSHER, L.L.P.
1615 L Street, N.W., Suite 850
P.O. Box 34387
Washington, D.C. 20043-4387
Telephone: (202) 785-0100
Facsimile: (202) 408-5200